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FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1947.

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ARABS EXPECTED TO DEMAND ACTION WORLD SHORTAGE OF FOOD

Hongkong Factories Reopen

Knitting, Weaving In Full Swing

More than 500 knitting and weaving factories have reopened in Hongkong and are now manufacturing cotton textiles from Japanese yarn received under purchases made by S.T. and I. from SCAP.

This was disclosed by Mr. John Galvin yesterday, who added that about 70,000 people had been taken off the Hongkong unemployment market as a result.

Shipments of rayon yarn are expected very shortly from Japan and this too, will be manufactured into textiles by Hongkong knitting and weaving factories.

This week, employees of four of the largest weaving factories went on strike for higher rates of pay. However, it is understood that the Labour Officer has pointed out that if these new rates were met, the workers would be receiving much above the standard level now accepted by skilled workers. The workers have been told that their demands can be considered unreasonable.

EXPORT PROBLEM

The "Telegraph" learns that one of the biggest problems confronting Hongkong textile manufacturers is to get operating costs down to a level which will permit them to export to overseas markets which, at present, are virtually closed to them because similar textiles manufactured in Britain and America can be sold much cheaper.

At the present time, raw materials are coming from two and three times pre-war, while labour costs have risen four or five hundred per cent.

The China market offers no hopes in Hongkong textile manufacturers, and they must look to places like the West Indies and South America for their principal export trade. At the present time, cotton merchants and manufacturers in Hongkong are busy engaged in daily conferences with S.T. and I. working out details for the most satisfactory allocation and use of the cotton and rayon yarns arriving from Japan. It is all part of a long-term plan to get the textile industries in the colony once again on their feet and able to compete in the world markets.

So far as Hongkong requirements are concerned, officials and manufacturers say they are being, and can be fully met. There will be no shortage of locally-made textiles in the future, and as output increases, retail prices continue to descend.

FREE TO ITALY

Washington, Jan. 30. Government officials decided yesterday that the United States is prepared to waive repayment for about \$500,000,000 worth of food and relief supplies given Italy by American military forces.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Commendable Action

THE lifting of restrictions on the export of textiles from Hongkong appears to have disturbed some well meaning people in the colony. One newspaper correspondent has complained that it places the government in the position of violating the conditions under which India allocated piece goods to Hongkong. In this he errs through lack of knowledge. When Hongkong originally applied to India for textiles, an allocation of 500 tons was promised. Later India indicated that she would only make textiles available to areas which could repay in foodstuffs. This Hongkong was in no position to do. When India subsequently relented, Hongkong was allocated 15 tons of textiles, only twelve of which have come forward. Up to the time of the rescinding of the export restrictions, all of the textiles received from India had been put into the local ration, and none of it was re-exported.

To-day, Hongkong's textile position, thanks very largely to the initiative, drive and tenacity of the Director of Supplies, Trade and Industry, has been made thoroughly stabilised for some time to come. In fact, India's exports of textiles to Hongkong could not be sufficient to affect the market, either one way or the other. Future movement of Indian textiles will depend almost wholly on the willingness of Indian merchants here and in India to trade with each other.

Not only are manufactured textiles coming to Hongkong in satisfying quantities from England, but cotton and rayon yarns are beginning to flow from Japan, already settling in modern 500 knitting and weaving factories in the colony. Their output will be four times as much as is required to satisfy the Hongkong market. This has provided an additional encouragement for the withdrawal of export restrictions. Further, through this action, it is no longer necessary for permits to be issued, thus wiping out another potential avenue for "squeeze" and corruption. The overall picture suggests that lifting of the export ban at this time is a commendable action.

Tornado Hits America

New York, Jan. 30. Violent tornadoic winds killed at least five persons and injured 14 in a destructive sweep yesterday through North Central Arkansas and Southern Missouri.

The state highway patrol reported that a tornado struck the outskirts of Montgomery, Alabama, on Thursday causing some damage and possible injuries to the inhabitants.

Police ordered all available ambulances to be rushed to the scene. The tornado roared through a path a half mile long and 200 yards wide, demolishing buildings and injuring at least three persons. It struck a short distance from the one which killed 26 people on Feb. 12, 1945.—Associated Press.

Old City Hall Site For Public Auction

The "Telegraph" is informed from a most reliable source that Government has been approached by three or four parties interested in purchasing the old City Hall site, next to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

It is understood Government is not unwilling to dispose of the site, and that in the near future will offer it for public auction.

Although the authorities say, if they so desire, dispose of crown land by private sale, this is seldom done, particularly when such a valuable site is involved.

The usual procedure is to offer the property by public auction, conducted by the P.W.D.

PREPARING TO EVACUATE

Peking, Jan. 31. American members of the executive headquarters completed a series of alternative plans for evacuating nearly 2,000 Americans here.

LT-Gen. Alvan G. Gillem, Jr., United States commissioner declined to estimate the time necessary for the evacuation.

Gen. Gillem said "it will depend on ships and air lifts made available." He is still waiting explicit orders from Washington to depart.

The commissioner said he did not believe the Communists would attack Peking or Tientsin before the American depart.

Headquarters personnel in Peking include: 581 Army personnel, 78 WACS, 134 civilian employees and 1,000 wives and children.—Associated Press.

ACTION CONFERENCE SHOWDOWN

London, Jan. 30. The Arab delegates to the Palestine Conference are believed to be pressing for a showdown this afternoon on the British Government's attitude.

Before going in to-day's session, one delegate commented: "We feel that it is high time the British Government made up their minds. If the conference is just being used as a stalling device to gain time, we might as well pack up and go home."

It is expected that the Arab delegations, especially those from Palestine, will ask for British comments on their proposals for a Palestine constitution, submitted last October.

These proposals envisage an independent Arab state, with the Jews receiving a guarantee of minority rights and all Jewish immigration to cease at once.

The Arab delegates are expected to demand a definite answer whether or not Britain accepts these proposals in principle. Failing a reply or if it is no, the Arabs are expected to return home at once. All Arab delegates are fully determined not to be drawn into discussion either of partition or a federal plan for Palestine. Yesterday's talk between the British and Jewish Agency Executive members was inconclusive.

The British dilemma about what policy to pursue, it as it seems almost certain the conference finally breaks down, is authoritatively understood to be still unresolved.—Reuter.

COMMONS DEBATE

London, Jan. 30. Colonel Oliver Stanley will be the chief Opposition speaker in tomorrow's specially arranged House of Commons debate on public order in Palestine.

It is unlikely that Mr. Winston Churchill will take part.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech Jones, is expected to reply for the Government.

Although it is not the intention of the Conservative Opposition to raise matters of general policy now that the Palestine conference is in session, they mean to make a full scale attack on the Government for the way in which they have discharged their responsibility for law and order in Palestine.

It is the Opposition's contention that after every new outrage the Government's attitude grows weaker instead of stronger.—Reuter.

JEWISH OPPOSITION

London, Jan. 30. Seven members of the Jewish Agency Executive told Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones that they would oppose any British move to place the Palestine problem before the General Assembly of the United Nations an Agency spokesman disclosed yesterday.

He said in an interview that the Agency view expressed during an Anglo-Jewish conference on Wednesday was that reference of the Palestine problem to the United Nations would create "a void in a policy in the Holy Land for six months."

He added, "this prospect is undesirable because it is essential that immediately steps be taken to relieve the present situation."—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

TEST MATCH

The fourth test match opened at the Adelaide oval this morning, when Hammond again won the toss and decided to bat on what appeared to be a run-scoring wicket.

Hutton and Washbrook opened the innings and treated the bowling carefully. After ten minutes Hutton had scored two and Washbrook one.—United Press.

Reuter reports there were several appeals for LBW, against both batsmen in the first half hour of play.

Later, Scoring was so slow that the just 40 minutes produced only 18 runs. Hutton scored 12, Washbrook 4, with two extras.—Reuter.

After 45 minutes the score was 24 for no wicket. Hutton 10, Washbrook 6.—Reuter.

Yet Another New Feature

This week the 10-page Saturday edition of the "Hongkong Telegraph" will contain another new feature.

A page will be devoted to detailed programmes from ZBV covering a complete week, as well as daily highlights of BBC short-wave transmissions beamed to the Far East, together with BBC wave-lengths and frequencies for this part of the world.

The programmes will be published on a loose page to enable listeners to retain it separately from the rest of the paper, and it can be used as a handy and immediate guide every day as to what is coming on the air at given times.

No family can afford to be without the Saturday edition of the "Telegraph," because it caters for all tastes and ages. Its numerous puzzles, contract bridge, a children's section, local sports, crossword, brilliant feature articles, written by some of the world's foremost writers and, of course, up-to-the-minute world news from international news agencies.

Collins Tells Story Of Captivity

Jerusalem, Jan. 30.

Major H. A. I. Collins told the police in hospital to-day that when the effects of the chloroform given him wore off on Sunday night, he found himself bound, gagged and blindfolded inside a sack. He was being marched over rough ground.

Twice it seemed as if his captors were disturbed. They stopped and seemed to be trying to conceal him on the ground.

After a distance which Major Collins estimated as over a mile, he found himself in a cave which he described as having an iron door, a mud floor, and a zinc shelf on which there was a mattress for him to rest.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

He said he was without the spectacles which he usually wears and consequently could not see much of the cave, which was only dimly lit by a small candle. On Tuesday morning, a doctor came to attend him. He was told the doctor had been delayed due to the curfew on the previous night.

Major Collins was unable to describe his guards, of whom there were three each day. Yesterday the same doctor came to see him again and advised him the best thing he could do would be to go as fast as possible to another doctor.

After being told he would be released, his captors blindfolded and gagged him again and put a cover over his head. He was then led out and walked with the guards for about an hour over a rough road, after which his Jewish guards left him.—United Press.

American Liner For Hongkong

Washington, Jan. 31.

The liner President Warfield, which was once queen of the Chesapeake Bay de luxe excursion trade, is en route to Hongkong and even-tual service in the China coastal or service.

The Chinese American Industrial Company of New York saved the President Warfield from the scrap pile and spent \$25,000 making her seaworthy for her last oceanic voyage.

She may be resold to other Chinese owners as yet unannounced.

The President Warfield is making her last trip flying the Honduras flag. She is going via the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

She is skippered by Captain William Schlager of Baltimore and will carry no passengers but some cargo.

The Warfield was operated for 18 years by the Old Bay Line of Baltimore and sailed mainly in and out of Chesapeake Bay.

For three years she was in war service for Great Britain, returning last year to Baltimore to be scrapped.—Associated Press.

Prince's Remains Reach Sweden

Stockholm, Jan. 30.

The remains of Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden, who was killed in a Dakota air crash outside Copenhagen last Sunday, arrived at Malmo aboard the Swedish warship Oscar II to-day, and are being taken to Stockholm by special train.

Crown Prince Gustav Adolf, father of the dead Prince, and Prince Carl, brother of King Gustav of Sweden, who have been suffering from influenza, are now better. It is officially stated.—Reuter.

Why Germany Lost War, Disclosures.

Couldn't Face Naval Clash With Britain

London, Jan. 30.

In one sense Germany lost the war before it was begun because Germany was never prepared for a naval war against Britain.

The possibility of having Britain as an antagonist was not envisaged until 1938, because the Hitler government was ill advised politically.

This point stands out in three lengthy German documents made public by the British Admiralty here on Thursday. They are:

1. "Aspects of the German naval war" by two unnamed German naval staff officers attached to the historical section of the German naval headquarters.

2. "Essay by Grand Admiral Doenitz (commander-in-chief of the German Navy from January 1939) on the war at sea."

3. "Documents related to the resignation of the German commander-in-chief, navy, Grand Admiral Raeder and to the decommissioning of the German high seas fleet."

The documents make clear the friction between the German navy and the army and the Luftwaffe. They state that with the right personalities in power, the inevitable friction could have been overcome, but with Raeder, an experienced leader of sound judgment, on the one hand, and Goering a narrow-minded dilettante on the other, co-operation was impossible.

Even the system of arbitration failed through lack of specialised knowledge on the part of the military commander-in-chief.

POLITICIANS WRONG

The unnamed German historians consider that the composition of the German fleet in 1939 was influenced by the restriction of the Versailles Treaty, but chiefly by the attitude of the political leaders, who regarded a war with Britain as out of the question.

Doenitz claimed that preparations for the invasion of Britain were complete in September 1940, but then "it became also apparent that the complete defeat of the English air force had by no means been achieved. Thus one of the most important prerequisites for invasion was lacking."

In allied interrogations subsequent to his arrest, Doenitz said that sense before it was begun, in another sense it might still have been won. It was expected that the new type U-boats would radically alter the course of the war. They would have been ready by the Autumn of 1944 but for the delay in production caused by the bombing offensive, in Doenitz's opinion can be said to have won the war for the allies.

Raeder, in his farewell to his officers, said that "the measures taken from the very outset to expand the submarine force were correct, far sighted and therefore fruitful. Thanks to our office in Holland and our connections with the Spanish and Finnish navies we were able to create a submarine basis for building up a submarine arm even under the Versailles system, utilising the experience gained in World War I."

THE NORWAY INVASION

The German navy's attitude toward Norway "was based on the conviction that Norway's neutrality would be the happiest solution but only if Norwegian territorial waters were respected by the enemy," Doenitz wrote.

On the other hand, all possible means would have to be employed to prevent Norway becoming an English sphere of influence, as this would lead to the blocking of the North Sea and constitute a threat to the entrance to the Baltic.

When the invasion of Norway was actually launched some of the German transports were attacked and sunk by British submarines. "When it was announced that the German navy was ill prepared for a naval war against Britain, the possibility of having Britain as an antagonist was not envisaged until 1938, because the Hitler government was ill advised politically."

Grim Picture For The Coming Months

Washington, Jan. 31. Mr. D. Fitzgerald, secretary-general of the International Emergency Food Council, on Thursday forecast a continued severe food shortage for the next few months, with the supply of cereals definitely worse.

In a report to the council, Mr. Fitzgerald said: "It is abundantly clear that until the next harvest our work will be carried on continuously in the presence of a crisis or a threat of crisis." He added that the sugar outlook alone was as good as a few months ago.

Mr. Fitzgerald said, however, that even world sugar supplies would fall considerably short of meeting requirements in 1947, when 30,100,000 short tons of the commodity would be available.

The committee to allocate food supplies will be hampered by lack of co-operation by the nations who are taking an increasingly national view of the food problem.

Although 39,000,000 tons of cereals had been requested by needy nations, available supplies total only 24,000,000, Mr. Fitzgerald said.

He added, however, that "in a few instances great requirements were patently greatly exaggerated, presumably on the entirely mistaken thesis that such procedure would secure favourable results for the applicant country."

"Actually the reverse may result because subsequent statements, even if accurate, may continue to be viewed with a considerable degree of scepticism," he continued.

THE CEREAL SITUATION

Mr. Fitzgerald indicated that it may be impossible to maintain existing intensions in needy countries and concluded his summary of the cereal situation.

"We may all hope for some relief from the extreme difficulties of the last two years, but there is nothing to suggest that all or even a major part of our current problems will disappear in the immediate future," he said.

The report presented the following list of allocations tentatively recommended by the cereal committee compared with each nation's stated requirements:

In the following list of figures the first group is the amount asked for and the second group is the amount that may be received.

	tons	tons
Britain	5,714,000	5,001,000
Egypt	1,000,000	1,000,000
India	4,400,000	2,320,000
France	1,012,000	450,000
Netherlands	1,012,000	308,000
Norway	331,000	331,000
Denmark	25,000	25,000
Finland	25,000	25,000
Sweden	126,000	75,000
Switzerland	423,000	284,000
Italy	1,741,000	1,425,000
Greece	420,000	410,000

The Anglo-American and French zones of Germany 3,908,000 and 2,242,000.

WORLD SUPPLIES

The report presented detailed information on the supplies and requirements of commodities, showing that world supplies of dairy products, were expected to be about the same in 1947 as in 1946.

Fats and oils—About five percent above 1946 but 25 percent below pre-war.

Fertilizers—Though postwar production increased by 3,500,000 metric tons to a total of 24,123,000, shortages constitute a really difficult problem with the worst shortage in nitrates.

Fish industry—Rapidly recovering, with Britain, Denmark and Belgium expected to reach or pass the pre-war production, but salted and canned fish continue short.

Meat supplies—Not expected to meet requirements, but world production in 1947 should be about 85 per cent of prewar production. If (Continued on Page 4).

DUTCH PILOT TO MAKE PERILOUS TEST

Copenhagen, Jan. 30.

Danish Airlines disclosed to-day that its crack transport pilot, Captain Emil Damn, would take off soon in an empty Dakota and lock his elevator rudder in midair to see if it would cause his plane to stall and crash.

Captain Damn volunteered to make the experiment, when flying conditions permit, in order to aid the group investigating the fatal Dakota crash last Sunday, in which the opera singer Grace Moore and the Swedish Prince Gustav Adolf and 20 other persons were killed.

Damn is a 40-year-old married man with years of experience. In the experiment, he will lock the rudder while in flight through special mechanism. The rudder will be locked in exactly the

same manner as the doomed plane's rudder was allegedly locked. If he is unable to check the plane and a crash appears imminent, he will then release the rudder, by cutting a rope and will attempt to right the plane as fast as possible.

Captain Damn said he would take off with the rudder locked in the place it allegedly was when the Dutch Dakota took off last Sunday. If the plane becomes unmanageable, he will cut the block off immediately.—United Press.

Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Jean Love for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds gives you fashion advice!

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—Please give some of the highlights about the new fashions. I am just getting out of uniform—ANNE G."

The fashion points are these—

1. The very long torso line.
2. Skirt are slightly longer.
3. Dinner suits are in very elaborate fabrics.
4. Long sleeves are draped over the shoulders.
5. Natural shoulder lines are coming in.
6. Handsome, bare-shoulder draped skirt ideas for evening.
7. Cloth coats, intricately cut, and without fur.
8. Rich, dark colours.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Please suggest basic clothes for a weekend—for lunch, dinner, cafe, theatre, cocktail party and, dinner at the home of friends. I am flying and I haven't much money for clothes. I am 20 years old, tall and dark—G. J. G."

A Black cloth jacket suit, with skirt of white for travel. A fur coat or a full, fur coat of cloth. A hat on court lines. With that same skirt, wear a dinner jacket of metal cloth. Two Gold or Silver-painted birds in your hair. The same skirt with a striped or embroidered blouse for the cocktail party and the home dinner. A clever little sequined hat would add style. Gloves and es-

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Give your face a good cleanup! Scrub and scrub (but don't rub) with soapy suds. Rinse and rinse with clear, cold water. Even the dry skin comes out of a cleanup looking better and softer!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I can't be bothered saying 'Mulligatawny Maid' by Sir Rex Spofford when I'm trying to teach her to sit up and speak—I'll just call her 'Fuzzy'!"

Government Control Of China's Economy Defended By Officials

By ANTHONY ULLSTEIN
United Press Staff Correspondent

China's officials believe that the centring of economic control in the hands of the government is the only way to rejuvenate China's backward economy.

"When conditions are good enough to return to free enterprise, public opinion must raise its voice to that end. But today—and as long as the civil war lasts—the government has to lead, or China will not go forward."

K. F. Wang, head of the Foreign Department of the government's China Silk Corporation, leaned back at his desk and gave that summing-up of China's economic problems.

Mute Evidence

Five floors below, the bare waterfront of the Shanghai Bund, which once was packed with cargo, gave mute evidence that something was wrong in any number of offices, adjoining skyscrapers private Chinese businessmen and industrialists complained of trade squeezed out by government monopoly.

Mr. Wang, as one of the executives that run China's government agencies, spoke in rebuttal. These were the questions put to him by the United Press, and the answers he made in the excellent English which he commands as a graduate of Fuh Tan University and a former Chinese Consul in Sydney, Australia.

Question: Does the government intend to monopolise the Chinese silk industry?

Answer: No, Chinese silk can be sold abroad to-day only at a loss. It isn't even common sense to take over an industry which is not yielding profit. On the contrary, it is the government's policy to encourage the private mills' natural growth.

Question: These mills are finding it hard to stay in business and are asking for a government loan of Ch\$500,000,000. Do you think this loan should be granted?

Subsidised Export

Answer: That would be like giving a spoonful of water to a man dying of thirst. The sum would amount to only Ch\$50,000,000 per shipment. The sum would be quickly expended and they would come back asking for more.

The solution lies in a form of subsidised export. The government would buy the mills' stocks at the open market rate. It would then move the stocks to the New York market. Selling the silk there, the government would take a loss in Chinese currency, but would gain in foreign exchange, due to the low official exchange rate.

At the same time, if the mills find they cannot sell for a profit abroad—and they can't—they are always assured of sale to the government. This would enable them to stay in business.

Control Production

Question: Wouldn't this system give the government complete control of Chinese silk exports?

Answer: Of exports, yes. Of production, no. There are 49 private enterprises operating in Central China, and only four under the government control of the China Silk Corporation.

Question: In the cotton industry, however, government production is rapidly outstripping that of private-owned mills. Do you think this indicates a trend toward government monopoly in China in general?

Answer: Yes, there is a trend toward government monopoly. But we must look behind the complaints and find the reasons.

In the advanced economy of the United States, post-war recovery can be left largely in the hands of private industrialists, farmers and businessmen. But China is terribly backward. China must move forward quickly. Modern methods must be introduced. Better machinery. More scientific agriculture. More efficient production.

Trying New Methods

The Chinese temperament is somewhat hostile to innovation. Chinese industrialists are reluctant to take to new methods. Left to themselves they would creep along at a snail's pace, reacting change.

Time is too short for that. Conditions are too difficult. We must hurry—or fail. For that reason the government has entered the production field to lead the way. It has taken over factories to experiment with improved methods, so that the private factories need not repeat the same mistakes. It has taken steps to eliminate wasteful production, to harness the country's energies. When time are good, things can be left to run themselves. But when times are bad there must be a central driving force.

Five Years

Question: The China Silk Corporation in January, 1946, became government concern for a period limited to two years. Do you think the government can be counted on to surrender its powers in this and other industries when the period of temporary control ends?

Answer: The silk industry will not be able to stand on its own legs when the two-year period ends. For that reason I think the China Silk Corporation will remain a government concern beyond that period. In five years' time, however, we expect to put silk back on a pre-war basis, with an annual production of 300,000 bales of raw silk.

In the other industries—and cotton in particular—I think a two-year period will be quite sufficient. I might add that in dealing with the question of the lifting of government control, human psychology must be taken into account. Men are fallible and some may be easily influenced by greed for profit and power. When the time is ripe for decentralisation, public opinion must be

raised to force the government to give back all concerns to private owners.

Question: What about the danger that by this time the private owner will be irreparably ruined?

Answer: That is a question of the survival of the fittest. Those who go along with the government, and co-operate with it, will still be standing. Those who do not, will fall victim to their own backwardness.

It is essentially a matter of the proper adjustment. To undercook is no good; to overcook is also no good. For the present, I should say, the government should take over all branches of production. I would even favour the Soviet system—on a temporary basis.

Question: Is the trend toward government monopoly likely to persist as long as the civil war continues?

Answer: Yes.

Improvement In Leprosy Treatment

One of America's most widely publicised victims of leprosy, Mrs Gertrude Hornbostel, expects to be rid of her disease within two years or less.

New methods of treatment have caused decided improvement in her condition during the six months she has spent in the Marine Hospital at Carville, Louisiana, says her husband, Major Huns Hornbostel.

"The doctors tell us it looks like she will be all right in a year and a half or two years," said Hornbostel. "Her last laboratory test showed the leprosy bacilli very rare. It was considerably better than the first test, made when we came to the hospital in June."

The retired army engineer officer said it would not be "too long before we are out from behind the fence for a second time." By that he said he meant that his wife soon would be permitted to be with other patients, not segregated on, as one might say, "behind the fence." The first confinement he mentioned was in the Philippines when he and his wife were prisoners of the Japanese.

"You can't eradicate leprosy, by segregation," Hornbostel said, "because there are more victims on the outside than on the inside, just hiding because of the segregation."

But I'd rather have the disease than the prejudice and ignorance of the millions who still think leprosy is something horrible and highly contagious and incurable.

This case attracted much attention and publicity throughout America six months ago when the major tried to obtain the privilege of residing with his wife in the hospital leprosy. He could not get that permission. He is living in a boarding house at Carville. Hospital rules permit him to spend 12 hours each day with his wife.—Associated Press.

Britain's Hope For Olympic Marathon

Britain's hopes of winning the next Olympic marathon race of 26 miles 385 yards are likely to be pinned on Jack Holden, of Tipton Harriers, whose headquarters are in the Midland counties.

That Holden is the greatest runner Britain has ever seen is testified by that keen and knowledgeable judge, Ken Bailey, who after watching him in a recent 30 miles truck race said: "I say he can win any distance for Britain at the next Olympic games, from three miles upwards."

Holden, who has won the English national cross-country title three times and the international title four times, did not accompany the British team to Oslo, because he was enjoying a well-earned rest. His chances of providing Britain with an Olympic marathon win in 1948 are considered exceptionally strong.

Boxing Chances—his time for the world's heavyweight boxing championship—is Bruce Woodcock, who is accepted in the United States as a logical challenger to Joe Louis for the title.

Woodcock has had a romantic rise to fame. It was only four years ago that then a Doncaster railway worker, he took part in his first professional fight. He punched Len Mundin, sparring partner of Len Harvey hard enough to convince his sponsors that he had a future. He stayed teetotal, remained a non-smoker, went on punching and training hard.

His successes are too recent to need recounting. Sufficient to say that he is building up a world championship class. He realises, however, that he must beat either Joe Bakal or Maurice, both at present higher in world ranking, before he qualifies to meet Louis.

RELEASE OCTOBER 10.



STATEHOOD FOR DUTCH BORNEO

The Netherlands expects to take another long step toward creation of the United States of Indonesia by conferring statehood upon Dutch Borneo in February.

A little known area inhabited by 2,200,000 Malays, Chinese and primitive Dyaks, Dutch Borneo covers three-quarters of the island of Borneo and is as large as France. It ranks as one of the East Indies' most important economic regions because of its rubber plantations and the immensely rich oil fields at Tarakan and Balikpapan, which Australian jungle fighters liberated in 1945.

Delegates from all parts of Dutch Borneo, most of them survivors of the bloody, wartime purges of Borneo native intellectuals conducted by the Japanese, will hammer out a pattern of self-government for the ancient Dutch possession in a February conference at Pontianak, seaside capital of a west Borneo sultanate.—Associated Press.

Swiss To Send German POWs Home

Ninety-two former German officers, none of them attached to SS units, who have been interned in Switzerland, are to be repatriated as soon as arrangements can be completed, the Swiss Government has announced.

In reply to a question in Parliament, the Swiss Federal Council said that most of the Wehrmacht officers crossed the Swiss frontier in April, 1945. They included 17 wounded, aboard a hospital train, five deserters, and the remainder with military units which had been cut off by the advance of Allied forces.

Pending their repatriation, the officers have been working for the central prisoner of war section of the International Red Cross and in household and kitchen duties at the internment camp.

Some former members of the Nazi party and SA troops have been expelled, but investigation among the others shows no sign of political activity.—Associated Press.

SAIPAN NOW IS A COUNTRY CLUB ISLAND

Saipan, whose bloody acres were strewn with American and Japanese dead a little over two years ago, is now like a country club island, with a golf course, hot dog stand and beach installations where Marines and GIs once stormed ashore.

Despite the still appalling signs of war, Saipan is the show place of the United States Navy's Pacific administration, and its service personnel is probably as content as any in the far outpost.

The beaches are still marred by rusted tanks, hulks of assault boats and similar war debris, but otherwise they resemble beach resorts.

There are swim floats, sailboats, bright beach chairs, clubs for officers and enlisted men and their families. Children play in the sand or paddle about in the shallows.

Inshore, the grim reminders of the cost of the invasion are the military cemeteries where their gleaming white crosses.

Tapochau Cliffs. The cliffs of Mount Tapochau, where the Japanese hid in caves and refused to surrender, are still splashed with white gashes where Americans used big guns in attempts to blast out the enemy.

At huge Isley Field, where Superfortresses once roared off on strikes against Japan, there is only a small caretaker force.

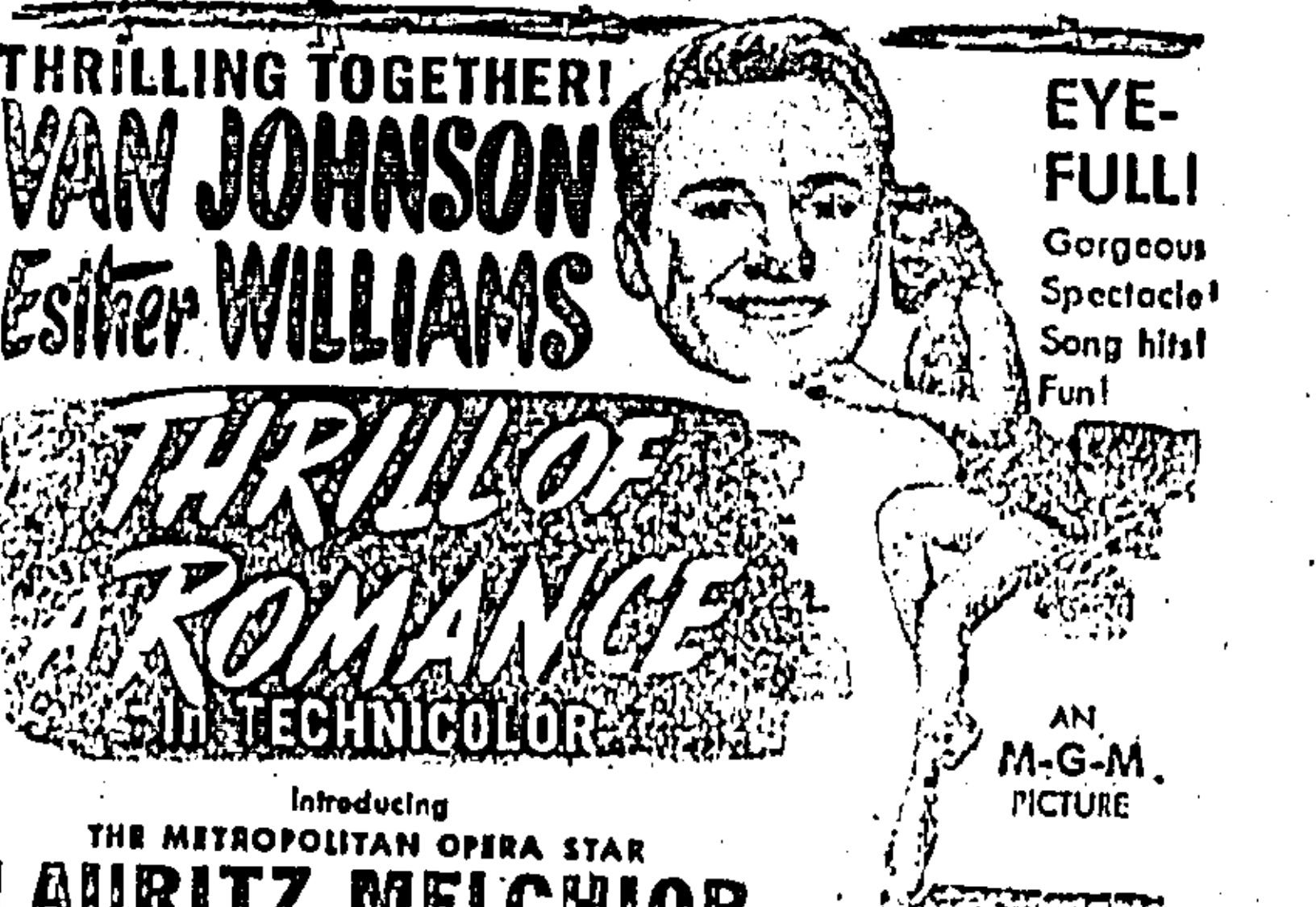
Saipan's native population of 4,000 is rebuilding its destroyed homes, and farming greater acreages. The American forces stationed there have their own little community with wives and children and normal social life.

Probably the busiest man on the island is a native licensed to operate a hot dog stand. He cleared \$700 last month and reports no signs of business falling off. Even the natives like his concoctions.—Associated Press.

TO-DAY ONLY

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



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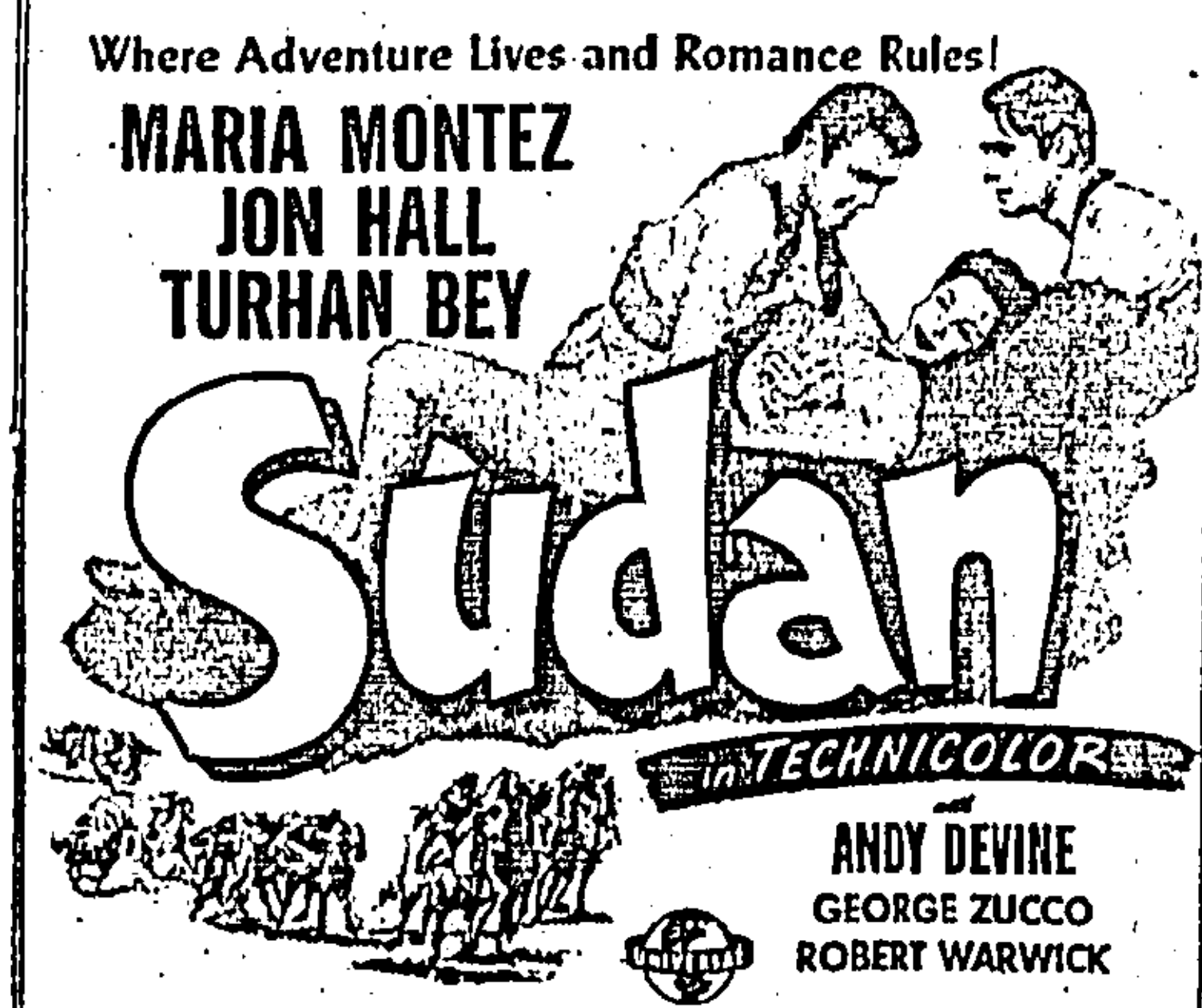
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A CHINESE PICTURE

DEATH OF FORMER STORMY PETREL

Dublin, Jan. 30.
James Larkin, Irish labour leader, died in Dublin to-day.
He organised the labour upheaval in Dublin in 1923, which led to considerable rioting all over the city. He was imprisoned in the United States for sedition and served a number of years in Sing Sing prison.
Some 20 years ago, he returned to Dublin and subsequently became a member of the Dail (Parliament).—Reuter.

GERMAN POLICE TO BE ARMED

Berlin, Jan. 30.
The United States Military Government has decreed that German border police must be armed, beginning on Friday. This order involves 3,700 policemen.
A spokesman said arming was necessary to combat increasing illegal border traffic and smuggling. Last week, the border police rejected 4,000 illegal persons trying to cross into the United States zone.—United Press.

America Not Changing Policy Towards China

MOUNT ETNA AGAIN ACTIVE

Rome, Jan. 30.
Mt. Etna in Sicily was reported yesterday to be active again.

Dispatches from Catania said that glimmers of light could be seen above the craters of the volcano, and ashes sifted lightly down upon towns, villages and farms at its base.

An observer of the Etna Volcanic Institute at Catania University was quoted as saying that although bad weather hampered observation, there was a possibility that one of the several craters of the volcano was approaching "an eruption stage."—Associated Press.

LAYING-UP ORDER TO NAZI FLEET

Washington, Jan. 30.
The United States Navy did not know that Hitler ordered the German Fleet to be laid up in January 1943, Admiral Ernest King said in an interview last night, but the U.S. Navy would not have depended upon it if it had known.

Fewer ships might have been assigned to some areas, but a watch still would have been kept on the North Sea and Norwegian coast and approaches to German-held ports, Admiral King said.

As late as August 1943, two new American battleships, the South Dakota and Alabama, with a group of destroyers, operated with the British Home Fleet led by four or more powerful battleships, and including aircraft carriers and squadrons of cruisers and small ships. That this heavy fleet was not entirely wasted on watching the laid up German Fleet was shown by the desperate northern raid of the Scharnhorst in December 1943, Admiral King said. Although scheduled to be decommissioned by Hitler on July 1, 1943, the German naval officers apparently succeeded in postponing the end of their last crack fighting ship. She was caught by the British and destroyed while running for home.—Associated Press.

Democrats Lead In Persia

Tehran, Jan. 30.
The election of all Democratic Party candidates appeared assured yesterday. An unofficial count of 69,007 of the 72,000 ballots cast indicated that Dr. Reza-Zadeh Shafagh, candidate from Premier Ghassemlou's party, had replaced the Independent candidate, Sayyed Kashani, in thirteenth place. She-fah received 21,003 votes and Kashani 22,304.

The Premier, who is not expected to accept a seat in Parliament, continued to lead the field with 44,600 votes. He was followed by 11 of the candidates listed in the original party ticket of 12, and Abbas Mas-soudi, editor of the newspaper Ettelaat.

Massoudi entered the race after the Democratic Party's twelfth candidate, Dr. Azzam Zangeneh, announced that he was dropping out. He says he is "Independent" but not a member of the coalition opposition parties aligned against the Democrats.—Associated Press.

Martial Law Imposed

Tehran, Jan. 30.
Martial law and a curfew have been imposed in Mazandaran province of Persia and in Guran, in Astorabad province. It was officially announced to-day.
It is believed the move is in connection with the elections which have just started.—Reuter.

'SOURABAYA SUE' ESCAPES JAVA

Singapore, Jan. 30.
Passing through a light Dutch naval blockade round Java, a woman broadcaster, named Kotet Tantry, or "Sourabaya Sue," who has been a thorn in the side of the Dutch since the surrender of the Japanese, is now in Singapore, having been smuggled out of Java by the Indonesian underground movement.

She arrived in Singapore on December 23 and has since been living quietly in a suburban villa in Singapore. Mrs. Tantry is an American who went to Bali in 1934 as an artist. She reported to the Registrar of Aliens in Singapore soon after arrival and has been granted two months' stay in Singapore, pending completion of passport formalities.—Reuter.

New York, Jan. 30.
The New York Times, commenting editorially to-day on the ending of American mediation attempts in China and the impending withdrawal of troops, said: "It will be a great mistake, however, for anybody either at home or abroad to assume that as a consequence of these two related actions the United States is washing its hands of China or disinterested itself in events in that country."

"The contrary is true. The United States always recognized China as the key to peace in the Far East. It has steadfastly defended China's sovereignty, independence, territorial and administrative integrity coupled with the open door since the beginning of this century. Yesterday's action involves no change in that policy."

"What it does do is to give the United States greater choice in the means of implementing that policy. This choice is still limited by the fundamental considerations laid down in President Truman's statement of December 18 to the effect that we recognize both China's sovereignty and National Government as representative of that sovereignty—a declaration at present further underlined by the termination of whatever de facto recognition of the Communists our dealings with them might have involved."

"General Marshall pointed out in his statement that China's salvation lies in giving reality to the democratic constitution recently adopted and in reorganization of the government to eliminate reactionaries and bring to power liberals of all parties under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, who alone is in a position to do so."

"The process has already been initiated by Chiang, and the American Government and people will watch his efforts with deep interest and friendly sympathy. For on the success of his efforts is likely to depend both peace in China and the measure of help which the United States can extend."—United Press.

END OF NEWS BLACKOUT

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 30.
The first break in Springfield's four-month news blackout came last night when representatives of one of the four striking newspaper unions said they were ready to return to work.

Spokesman for the Pressmen's and Stereotypers' Unions said the contractors offered by the management were acceptable.

A management representative opened the conference with the Typographers' Union. If the latter agrees to the terms it will be possible to resume publication, which was halted on September 27.

The Typographers' Guild was also involved but non-union editorial workers have been on the payroll since the strike began and are ready to resume publication.—United Press.

Carrying Loads For Dakotas

London, Jan. 30.
Dakota aircraft in Britain should continue to be operated at 28,000 pounds as the maximum permissible all up weight, according to recommendations by Britain's Air Safety Board announced by the Minister of Civil Aviation, Lord Nathan in the House of Lords to-day.

The investigation had been ordered in view of the recent Dakota crashes and suggestions of overloading. The Danish authorities also had requested that the weight of British European Airways Dakotas using Danish airfields should be limited to 25,200 pounds—which has been agreed to.

Lord Nathan said he proposed to accept the Safety Board's recommendation pending the result of these new investigations when the matter would be reconsidered. He added that there had been no accident to Dakotas in the United Kingdom attributable to overloading.—Reuter.

Must Guard Bomb Secret

Washington, Jan. 31.
Senator John W. Bricker, Republican of Ohio, asserted yesterday that any move to share the secret of the atom bomb may "head us right into the holocaust we are trying to prevent."

The issue of atom bomb security arose during the Senate Atomic Committee's hearings on the qualifications of Mr. William W. Waymack, who has been nominated for membership on the Atomic Control Commission.

Senator Bricker said he could not see why the United States should ever share its knowledge of making the bomb.—Associated Press.

"BACK HOME AGAIN," SAYS BYRD

Little America, Jan. 31.
Two big transport planes successfully launched from the carrier, Philippines Sea, 600 miles away, landed on the snowtop of Little America with Rear-Admiral Richard Byrd aboard.

Byrd, commander of the US Navy's Antarctic expedition, said as he stepped from the plane: "Well, back home again."

It was the first successful flight from a carrier for planes of that type.—Associated Press.

ENVOY TO POLAND TO LEAVE

London, Jan. 30.
A Foreign Office spokesman said last night that Victor Cavendish-Bentley, British Ambassador to Poland, will be withdrawn "shortly" and assigned to another post.

The Foreign Office refused to connect Cavendish-Bentley's withdrawal with Britain's protests over the conduct of recent Polish elections, which election observers said were neither "free" nor "unfettered" as the Yalta declaration called for. The spokesman would only say that Cavendish-Bentley's name in the diplomatic list was reviewed and that "he has been promoted."

The change in Cavendish-Bentley's assignment followed these recent developments.

1. The Ambassador was named by a witness in a Warsaw treason trial as having received State and military secrets collected by the underground organization.

2. The recent Polish elections, which followed a campaign in which both the six-party government coalition led by the Communists and the Peasants' Party headed by Stanislaw Mikolajczyk accused each other of killing.

3. Reports that Cavendish-Bentley conferred after the elections with Mikolajczyk, whose party finished a bad second to the government coalition.—Associated Press.

Court Martial Of 10 Soldiers DEMOB PROTEST STRIKE

Kassassin, Jan. 30.
Members of a Court Martial over-ruled yesterday the contention of the defence counsel, Mr. D. N. Pitt, that statements taken from 10 British soldiers could not be admitted as evidence on a charge of mutiny.

Mr. Pitt contended that two prosecution witnesses on Wednesday testified that Major Hynes had threatened them in order to obtain their statements. Mr. Pitt argued that if threats had been used to obtain the statements, they should not be admitted.

The prosecutor, Lt-Col W. J. Taylor, said that Major Hynes who is now in Britain, would be brought here to testify in the case which grew out of a strike by soldiers at the Tel El Kebir depot on November 11, in protest against the slowness of the demobilisation rate.—Associated Press.

WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

so, some increase in European consumption can be expected.
Rice—Less will be distributed than originally expected but more than was distributed in 1946. The year's total should be about 2,900,000 metric tons compared with the 1935-39 average of 7,800,000.
Seeds—supplies of seeds will continue to be short but are expected to increase in 1948. Grain seed is now ample and vegetable seed about normal.—Associated Press.

WHY GERMANY LOST WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

fleet, failed to make adequate use of it.
The decommissioning of the German high seas fleet early in 1934 was a result of inter-service conflicts. It is possible that the decision of Hitler was arrived at gradually, and German naval files indicate clearly that requests for other branches for allocations of men and material played their part in shaping this policy. Of still greater influence must have been the consequences of military operations, by which the German high seas fleet was driven from the seas and forced to seek shelter.—Associated Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTS

ZDW on 445 kc from 12.30-2 p.m., and 6.30-11 p.m., and from 12.30-1.15 p.m., 6.30-7.30 p.m., and 7-11 p.m., also on 6.22 mc.
6.30 Benny Goodman and His Sextette; 6.45 Concert on the Test Match; 6.55 Studio: "Boys and Girls Association"—A Short Talk; 7 London Relay News; 7.10 London Relay: Home News From Britain; 7.15 "Romance and Rhythm"; 7.30 Studio: "You asked for it" Variety Request Programme Arranged by Lynn Fraser; 8.30 "Maritime Moments" Songs and Music of the Sea; 9 London Relay News; 9.10 Studio: Piano Recital by Luba Shatalina; 9.45 Gounod's "Faust"—Act 1 and 2; 10.30 London Relay: Description of the Department of their Majesties The King and Queen, for South Africa; 10.45 London Palladium Orchestra; 11 Close Down.

TO-DAY
ONLY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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ONLY!



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T. A. MARTIN & CO.,
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OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.
Friday, January 31

Airmail:
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland, 3 p.m.
Delhi, 3 p.m.
Canton, Chungking, Kunming, 3 p.m.
Fochow, 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Baku, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York, 3.30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, 3 p.m.
Seamail:
Swatow, Bangkok, 1 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shakti, 3 p.m.
Canton, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, 3 p.m.
Saturday, February 1
Airmail:
Manila, 10 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney, Auckland, 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Chungking, Kunming, 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, 3.30 p.m.
Seamail:
Macao, Tientsin, Shakti, 3 p.m.
USA, Central and South America, Canada (via San Francisco), 3 p.m.
Swatow, Canton, 3 p.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Marseilles, 4 p.m.
Swatow, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, 3 p.m.
Canton, Sunday, February 2
Airmail:
Bangkok, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, 10 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.
Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shakti, 10 a.m.
Kongmoon, 10 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.



STARTS
TO-MORROW
at the
ALHAMBRA

NOTICE

Cymdeithas Dewi Sant
Hong Kong

A General Meeting of the Saint David's Society of Hong Kong is called for Monday, February 3rd, at 6.45 p.m., in the Jacobean Room of the Hong Kong Hotel. It is hoped that all Welsh men and women will make a special effort to attend.

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